

### Shipping.

DAVID ASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1894. [S]



## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; CO., LD.

D. C. &amp; Co's

## DISINFECTING FLUID.

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50  
Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently  
fitted with automatic Steam Machinery  
of the latest and most approved kind, and we  
are well able to compete in quality with the best  
English Makers.The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the  
manufacture throughout.COAST PORT ORDERS,  
whenever practicable, are despatched by firm,  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the  
full amount allowed for Packages and  
Emphes when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on Application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus will  
receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:—PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER  
PURE TABLE WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or  
greasy, or appear to have been used for any  
other purpose than that of containing Aerated  
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.  
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road,  
Shanghai.Bolton Ingless, 14, Escorial, Manila.  
The Canton Dispensary, Canton.  
The Dispensary, Fochow.  
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.  
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.  
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1894.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1st OF JANUARY,  
1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY  
DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF PER MONTH.ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN  
ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE MOROCCO SUCCESSION.

LONDON, June 18th.  
The British detached (Mediterranean) squadron  
will not proceed direct to Tetuan, but has been  
ordered to cruise off Gibraltar.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Yokohama Turkish baths have been  
reopened.UPON appeal to a higher court a Japanese who  
had been sentenced in penal servitude for life  
was the other day absolutely acquitted!THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co's royal mail  
steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at  
5 p.m. yesterday, and left again at 1.30 a.m. to-  
day for this port, via Nagasaki and Shanghai.OWING to the Korean insurrection and con-  
sequent interruption to trade, rice is steadily  
rising in value in Japan. Large stores of foreign  
rice, however, are said to be available at moder-  
ate rates.THE O. & S. S. Co's steamer *Relge*, with  
mail, &c., which left Hongkong on May 24th for  
San Francisco, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Inland Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her  
destination on the 18th inst.At noon to-day the usual salutes were fired to  
remind the world of the fact that fifty-seven  
years ago Victoria, by the grace of God Queen,  
etc., etc., dropped in for the rosiest and most  
lucrative billet on earth. God save the Queen!It is stated that the law expenses so far defrayed  
by the Japanese Government in connection  
with the *Chishima-Ravena* collision case  
exceed 120,000 yen, of which 2,500 yen were  
paid in 1893, 28,000 yen in 1893, and 92,000  
yen this year.Editor of the *China State*—That was a real  
funny article we had last night.Bjones—Yes, but it appeared in the *Telegraph*  
three weeks ago!Editor—Just our luck. We never get off a  
good thing but that d—d paper anticipates it  
weeks in advance!It is reported from Tientsin that no sooner was  
the news of the defeat of the Korean Royal  
troops by the insurgents of Cholla province  
received by the Viceroy Li Hungchang, than  
his Excellency telegraphed at once to the Tientsin  
Board of Ordnance, from Weihaiwei, to send  
1,000 stand of repeating rifles to Corea to arm  
the Royal guards of that kingdom.Editor of the *Daily Fresh*—How's the plague  
to-day?

Reporter—Much worse.

Editor—Then write a strong leader on the  
Chills in Corea.

Reporter—But we haven't any facts.

Editor—Then use the one we wrote ten years  
ago!At Pagoda Anchorage the other day, two  
Customs' boatmen quarrelled over the division  
of some plunder stolen from one of the foreign  
side-waters and agreed to settle their differences  
by a fight to a finish under Chinese cut-throat  
rules. One was fairly skewered by his oppo-  
nent's knife and had to throw up the sponge—  
and the spoils. Medical assistance was obtained  
and the man was sewn together in scientific  
style and it is thought he may recover. The  
late of the victor is not yet known.A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "A Fool  
who has Shares," writes to the *Shanghai  
Mercury*—On reading up "The Shareholders'  
and Directors' Legal Companion," by Francis B.  
Palmer, Esq., Barrister-at-law, I observe, the  
following on page 153:—As to the objects of the Company, great care  
has to be taken in stating them, for they cannot,  
after the registration of the company, be  
extended."How is this for the exchange business of the  
Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited?FIRE broke out about 3.15 a.m. to-day at 538,  
Queen's Road Central, not far from the Grand  
Hotel. The ground floor was occupied as a store  
dealing in miscellaneous European goods, and  
the two upper storeys contained dwelling apart-  
ments. The Brigade turned out in the usual  
prompt style, and displayed such energy and  
alacrity that the flames were quenched before  
reaching the next houses. The store was insured  
in two German offices for \$25,000 and the cause  
of fire is unknown. It is not yet stated whether  
the master was in Canton at the time; but the  
betting is 1,000 to 1. An inquiry will be held.THE *Shanghai Mercury's* Chefoo correspond-  
ent writes on the 17th inst. as follows:—"We  
have two French men-of-war in port, the *Forville*  
and *Bayard*, and the *Leven* is expected to-day.  
The Chinese transport *Layun* has been in  
harbour for the last eight days, discharging guns  
and ammunition for the new force. Mr. O'Connor,  
the British Minister, left for Tientsin in the  
steamer *Hsienfung* on the 7th inst.; Mr.  
O'Connor and family remain here for the summer.  
The Beach and the Sea View Hotels are not  
able to put up any more families, I hear, as all  
the available accommodation has been secured,  
except a few rooms for gentlemen. The troops  
here have been told to hold themselves ready to  
embark at a moment's notice for Korea, where  
there is a rebellion."An esteemed correspondent in Canton writes  
us:—"The feeling of uneasiness which prevailed  
last week among both Europeans and  
natives and which culminated on the day of the  
brutal attack upon the two American female  
missionary doctors has almost subsided on  
account of the prompt action taken by the  
Consular Body as well as by the Viceroy in  
person. Mr. Seymour, consul for the United  
States, called upon that high official in his  
capacity as *doyen* as well as the legal representa-  
tive of the injured women, and had an interest-  
ing interview which lasted three hours. It is  
said that on the following day Mr. Byron Bressan,  
consul for Great Britain, also visited Viceroy  
Li Hungchang, with whom he is very influential  
on account of the friendship with Viceroy Li  
Hungchang he formed when in Tientsin. The  
Viceroy is said to have given every assurance  
that the sisters shall be severely punished and  
that he would take every precaution to  
prevent a repetition of similar outrages during  
the remainder of the plague-season. His Excel-  
lency seems to be fulfilling his promise to the  
sisters; he has issued a strongly-worded proclama-  
tion to the populace, increased the 'barrers'  
wherever there was a likelihood of trouble, and  
caused the arrest of twenty persons supposed to  
have been involved in the attack on the missionary  
lady doctors. The relief to us foreigners is very  
great, as the native excitement was so intense  
that a serious outbreak seemed imminent at all  
times. The British gunboat *Albatross* is still  
here and will doubtless remain 'en guard' till  
Shanghai is perfectly quiet and good feeling  
has been restored."Ood cases of cholera are reported from Japan.  
Three have occurred in Osaka and one in Tokyo.THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamship  
*Empress of China* arrived at Kobe  
2.30 a.m. to-day, and left again at 2 p.m. for  
Vancouver, via Yokohama.THE talented Acting Secretary of the Sanitary  
Board doesn't appear to be aware that 'Order  
of the Day' and 'Agenda' mean exactly the  
same thing. He will probably know more than  
he knows now when he gets older!It is said that the Indian constable who was  
recently fined two dollars for falling asleep while  
on duty, intended to take a life with a carbine  
which he found in the barrack-room of the  
Kowloon Police Station. To prevent such a  
tragedy the erratic Sikh is now under close  
surveillance in barracks, and will remain under  
the eagle eye of the sergeant on duty for  
some time to come.We would draw attention to the programme  
published in another column, of the first  
Gymkhana this season, which will be held at the  
Rice-course on Saturday, July 7th. It must be  
confessed that, on paper, the bill of fare looks  
decidedly shabby, but so long as it sets the ball  
a rolling and provides an afternoon's healthy  
amusement in these dead-and-alive times, we  
must rejoice even at this feeble attempt to infuse  
life into this plague-stricken community.It is noified that the Holbow harbour light was  
shut for the first time at sunset on the 15th  
inst. The illuminating apparatus is a four-  
sided dioptric one of the sixth order showing  
three white flashes in rapid succession every  
forty-five seconds, and between each group of  
three white flashes a single red flash. The  
lighthouse stands 464 yards south of high water  
mark on the southern shore of Hiclow Bay, and  
the light, which is elevated 73 feet above the  
level of the sea, should be visible in clear  
weather at a distance of ten miles in all direc-  
tions where it is not obscured by land. The  
tower is round, and of iron, with a total height  
from its base to lantern vane of 23 feet.A CORRESPONDENT writes to our Tientsin con-  
temporary from Newchwang, under date the 20th  
inst.:—"The Governor-General of this province  
arrived per *Fungshan* on 25th ultimo, and left  
for the North at daylight next morning having  
received telegraphic advice of a formidable  
rising on the borders of Kilia and Mongolia.  
The Chinese squatters in Tugachien held their  
lands as a nominal grant on a lease of  
years from one of the Mongol Princes. The  
rent collectors have for some time past been  
trying to disturb the arrangement and raise the  
rents and have recently, with the support of the  
Chinese officials, endeavoured to expel some of  
the squatters. These have therefore revolted,  
killed the district magistrate and his family, and  
on 17th May, defeated the Government troops at  
Pahai. Rumour has it that the Kilia Governor  
committed suicide, but this is not generally  
credited."We learn from an esteemed Foochow corres-  
pondent that the Chinese and Foreign Consular  
authorities there have decided, with a view to  
prevent the introduction of the plague, that all  
vessels arriving from the South will be boarded  
by Dr. Underwood, the Health Officer, at a spot  
about a mile below the Pagoda Anchorage ship-  
ping. All passengers are to be examined, and if no  
suspicious appearances present themselves  
pratique will be immediately granted. The  
Viceroy has also sent a native official down to the  
Anchorage to see that Dr. Underwood's instruc-  
tions are observed by Chinese. This official  
signalled his arrival by annexing the Temple  
situated at the north-east end of Pagoda bridge  
with the intention of turning it into a hospital.  
In the event of any plague patients being put  
into the edifice, erstwhile worshippers at its  
shrines will have to seek spiritual consolation  
and guidance elsewhere.A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held  
to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. when the Order of the  
Day will be:—1. Colonial Secretary's letter regarding the  
appointment of Surgeon-Major James, A.S., as  
a member of the Board, and the election of  
R. K. Leigh, M.I.C.E. and J. J. Francis, Q.C.  
2. Mortality returns for weeks ended the 9th  
and 16th June, 1894.3. Colonial Secretary's letter concerning an  
offensive smell at the offices adjoining those of  
the Sanitary Board.4. Colonial Secretary's letter transmitting a  
Draft Bill entitled "An Ordinance to prohibit  
the fraudulent affixing of certain official marks  
to animals."5. Colonial Secretary's letter requesting to  
have an expression of opinion from the Board  
upon the subject of the steps that should be  
taken to complete the separate system.6. Further letter from Messrs. D. Sassoon,  
Sons & Co. concerning offensive smells in the  
neighbourhood of their offices.7. Letter from Mr. Azevedo concerning an  
offensive smell emanating from a drain opening  
upon the foreshore near Kowloon Point.8. Letter from Mr. A. G. Gordon complaining  
of nuisance arising from the Bowington Canal  
at low water.9. Application for permission to erect water  
closets upon Inland Lot 27, (Robinson Road and  
Peel Street).In reference to a recent suggestion of the  
*Hongkong Telegraph*—that, as France proposes  
to establish a protectorate over Siam "to sup-  
press lawlessness in the interests of civiliza-  
tion," somebody ought to establish a similar  
protectorate over France to suppress the anar-  
chists in the interests of civilization—the *Sai-  
gon Press* is good enough to remark that we are  
usually more circumspect in our imperfections.  
With all respect, we maintain that our remark  
was very pertinent. France, like to establish  
the principle that a country which governs  
itself very badly should forfeit the right of self-  
government, and should be protected by some  
more powerful and better government in the  
interests of humanity. Thus it would undoubt-  
edly be to the advantage of the Frenchmen  
themselves if they could be spared the terrors  
of dynamite bombs in the Chamber of Deputies.  
The *Press* urges that most of the outrages in  
Siam are committed on British subjects, who  
therefore ought to welcome a French protector-  
ate; and that the Editor of the *Hongkong  
Telegraph* would infinitely prefer French to  
Siamese as his rulers. That may be a matter  
of opinion, but it is just as responsible to assume  
that the Editor of the *Press* would prefer the  
empty ranting of British labour unions to the  
more advanced methods of Vallentin & Co. Any-  
how, we would be a million times safer face to  
face with a Siamese despot than a Paris anar-  
chist; and if a British consul protect himself, he  
doesn't want a Frenchman to do it for him—  
thank you all the same for your kind offer, Mr.  
Marcel. The French style of preventing injury  
to British subjects in Annam, Tonkin, and  
Cochin-China is simply to vigorously exclude  
them. The outrages go on nevertheless.THIRTEEN barristers have proffered their  
services for the defence of Mr. Sogita, M.P.,  
shortly to be tried to come on before the  
Osaka Court. A conviction seems inevitable.THERE appears to be no information obtainable  
to verify the rumour, current in town to-day,  
that the British barque *William Le Lacheur*  
had foundered with all hands in a typhoon off  
Cape St. James. She left Hongkong on the 4th  
May for Mantong and Singapore, and has not  
since been heard of; but the owners (Chinese)  
have no word of the supposed disaster.A CORRESPONDENT suggests that it would be a  
good thing if Colonel Barrow would arrange for  
the Band of the Hongkong Regiment to play in  
the Public Gardens some afternoon or evening.  
"In order to kill the monotony of this plague-  
stricken colony." At the present time we ven-  
ture to think, with all due respect to our cor-  
respondent, that the musical efforts of the gallant  
Pthas would not be appreciated as they deserve.  
Later on in the season, when grim death is not  
quite so much in evidence as now, the Band of  
sacred music will no doubt be very happy  
to do their best for the enjoyment of the public.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Just twenty years have elapsed since the  
present Colonial Surgeon forwarded to the  
Government a special report on the execrable  
condition of Tai-ping-sha district. After going  
into considerable detail Dr. Ayres stated in the  
report that the epidemic then existing of cholera  
in the fever epidemic of 1867 and 1868, and I  
sincerely hope I may never see such another  
fair start. Port Louis, in Mauritius, a town  
similarly situated at the base of high hills, with  
every similar convenience for good drainage,  
and having an equally bad state of things but  
certainly not worse, has suffered most severely  
from epidemics, though once it was a renowned  
sanatorium. It was in the Colonial service there  
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under direction of the emergency committee of the Sanitary Board, instead of having been done regularly day by day all along from the foundation of the Colony, is surely somebody's fault, and somebody ought to be made to suffer in a way that will secure the Colony against a repetition of such a heinous offence. Both the landowners and the Chinese are to blame, and if their burden of responsibility is even partially shifted, and shod on to the shoulders of the general European community, it will be a gross injustice and an everlasting disgrace to the powers that be.

## A TRIP TO SANDY BAY.

Through the courtesy of Capt. W. C. H. Hastings, Assistant Harbour Master, your correspondent was enabled to take a trip with him on Saturday last, to Sandy Bay, the burial-place for plague victims, to observe the mode of burial and to pick up any information that might be interesting to your readers.

Leaving Tsimshui Street wharf at about 12.30 p.m. in the launch *Kom-lee*, we proceeded to Lap Sap Wan pier, near the temporary hospital, where we were in a cargo-boat containing 13 coffins, of all sizes and shapes, from the cumbersome, heavy old-fashioned coffin containing the body of a Chinese woman, to the ill-shaped, ill-fitting coffin for a child supplied by the Government contractor, at 1 mile 10 inch 8 inch. The coffins were lowered into the cargo-boat by a pair of six sailors from the *Sailors' Home*, whose duty at present is not very heavy, they having only to place the coffins in the cargo boats at Lap Sap Wan, and after being towed round to Sandy Bay, land them on the bamboo pier erected there for the purpose. The sailors' work, however, was at first particularly arduous and unpleasant, owing to the Chinese coolies having stuck their heads and shoulders into the coffins, covering them with filth, and then carrying them up and then carrying them to the wharf and stowing them in the cargo-boats. The coolies, however, soon came to their senses when they saw how easily their services could be dispensed with, and they are now only too anxious to resume work.

On arriving at Sandy Bay we were met by Mr. Dougherty, who has charge of the small army of grave-diggers, and who kindly offered to show us round. After taking a dose of disinfecting concoction, that tasted wonderfully like whisky-and-soda, we proceeded to inspect the burial-ground, which at first sight gave one the impression of an Australian alluvial gold-field. It is situated on either side of a gully running into Sandy Bay, and is in close proximity to one of Mr. Granville Sharp's properties. While a plague stricken man, Mr. Dougherty thought he would be generous and give each of the corpses a grave to itself, but after a few days he found that the number of deaths was increasing so rapidly that he was compelled to adopt the system now in vogue, of digging long trenches about 4 or 5 feet deep and 7 feet wide, and placing the coffins side by side. After the trenches are filled up, a bamboo is stuck in the ground at the head of each, with the name of the deceased inscribed on it. From the hill slopes of the gully looking down at the cemetery, the number of buns that can be seen gives one for the first time a correct idea of the ravages of the plague amongst the Chinese. The number of deaths at a casual glance seems far in excess of the number quoted by the Sanitary Board, and when I remarked this to Capt. Hastings, he at once suggested that I should count the work was greatly impeded by vast quantities of filth, which covered the whole place and caused great annoyance to everybody at work there. Upon returning from Sandy Bay I was loathed to have a look through the various hospitals, and was glad to comply. We first visited the old Glass Works, but as all the patients had been removed there was very little to see, and we could only picture to ourselves the terrible scenes that had taken place there a few days ago, and the stench and filth that were in the air. From the wallowing in their own filth, unattended for hours. We then went to the new piggery, which have been converted into a temporary hospital. We pushed open a door and entered a small room in which there were four patients. One at the far end was stone dead; the next one to him had, in his delirium, evidently smashed his face against the wall or floor, for one side of his face was smashed to a pulp, and he was lying on his back, groaning and writhing in extreme agony; the third one was in a comatose state with a big gash under his eye, while the fourth was gasping for breath, and had apparently only a few minutes to live. We went through the whole of the wards, and a though the place was kept very clean, by Europeans, I failed to see any attention paid to the patients by the Chinese "doctors." Men, women and children were lying in filth, and evidently no attempt was made to keep them clean or assist them in any little thing they might want. At the side of one of the patients was a cup of tea, but instead of it being held to his lips for him to drink, he was allowed to struggle on to his side and endeavour with his palsied hands to raise the cup to his mouth, in the effort of which he overpowered himself and fell back.

But how difficult everything was in the Kennedy-Civil Hospital. Everything bright and clean, no smell, no stink of anything that might serve to alleviate the sufferings of the plague-stricken inmates, and no lack of willing hands to tend to their wants. The very patients had a happy and bright expression, and the English nurse, Miss McIntosh, was seen sitting about everywhere, tending a hand to this one, smoothing the clothes of the next, and causing a feeling of cheerfulness wherever she went. The six doctors sent to Hongkong by the Japanese Government (for the purpose of researches) are located in the Kennedy-Civil Hospital, and have already made great advances towards tracing the disease to its source. They have discovered the germ or "bacillus," and have also managed to allow us to see them, through the microscope, "The bacillus is a rod, with rounded ends, and has long flagella at each end, and is very active, and has been seen in the blood of a rabbit, with the poison, and the "bacillus" has already appeared on the body of one of the rabbits. They are now hard at work endeavouring to discover what medicine will kill the germ without also killing the patient. They deserve every credit for their patient labours, for I am told they work in their laboratory from sunrise to sunset. One of the Japanese Professors has served seven years with the eminent Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the cholera microbe.

We next paid a visit to the mat-shed erected close to the Glass Works and which is under the superintendence of the missionaries, but the place was entirely empty, upon enquiring the reason I was told that they are willing to treat convalescent cases only. Any complaint upon this would be superfluous.

I cannot conclude without saying a word or two as to the way Captain Hastings carries out his most systematic manner, and when necessary puts his own hand to the plough, helping to fill the coffins in and out of the lighters, and encouraging his aides by his own exertions. He

keeps a correct account of the burials, and a rough diary of what transpires during the day, something after this fashion:

Wednesday (19th).  
7 a.m. Received.....54.  
Issued one bottle whisky to sailors.  
4 p.m. Received.....41.  
Served out one bottle samshu to carriers.  
Total.....95

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## HOW TO SOLVE THE LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—While pondering over Hongkong's present predicament and the ruin in which we are all being steadily engulfed owing to the exodus of Chinese labourers from the colony, it occurred to me that no better time could be chosen than the present for teaching the Chinese a salutary lesson, one they would not readily forget and which would touch them in their tenderest point—their pockets; in short, prove to them that we are absolutely independent of them and can run this British colony without a single Chinaman. It is monstrous that we should be at the mercy of servants and coolies who promptly avail themselves of every possible opportunity to "squeeze" and impose on us. In a late *Telegraph* I read that several householders have had to double the wages of their servants owing to the present real or pretended scare; the *Taikee* Sugar Refinery has had to pay \$3 per head extra to its coolies to prevent them leaving en masse, and scores of other instances might be cited illustrating how completely this colony has been at the mercy of Chinese labour. Now, it has struck me that a simple remedy is at hand; any how the ease with which it might be applied should earn for it the consideration of those most interested. It is the wholesale introduction of Japanese or Indian labour; the latter for preference, for they have already a large Indian population, who cause no trouble and their presence here would give an assurance to the new-comers that by steady behaviour (a to them) decent competency might be earned in a few years. Matched for their temporary accommodation and for immigration *debits* could easily be run up at Causeway Bay, and there they could also have their barracks, forming, in fact, a small Indian colony. At first there might possibly be some friction, but the Government is not strong enough to maintain order on the island, then by all means let it retire in favor of a Military Government which at least would not allow the Chinese to "boss" the colony as they have hitherto undoubtedly done. The Indian immigrant is a far different man to what he is in his own country; this I affirm from personal knowledge, for I have lived in close contact with him in various parts of the world, including Natal, the West Indies, and Straits Settlements; he is a quiet, law-abiding citizen who goes steadily about his work and minds his own business. The Indians are cleanly in their habits, live in decently ventilated houses, and to them a bath once or twice a day is an absolute necessity. They make excellent cooks and general servants, and as such would be invaluable to Hongkong, for, even were a servant slightly inclined to be dishonest, he would have no means of escaping to the mainland, as the Chinese have, and consequently would have no inducement to steal. As laborers they are equal to any in the world, especially the Kabulis, or Seedee men, as anyone who has seen them working in Bombay can affirm. In any and every way in which Chinese labour here, so also could the Indian labour equally well. And there are further and more important bearings to this subject which might be remembered. Say, for instance, we should unhappily become embroiled with the Chinese Government, what dependence could be placed on Chinese labour? Who would coal our ships, or assist in docking or repairing them? The Chinese could certainly not be depended on in any such emergency, while the Indians are our own subjects, and could always be relied upon.

Of course, who is to encourage the virtues of the Indian? It must not be forgotten that there are good, bad and indifferent in all countries, in every caste and creed, but I do maintain that Indian labour can take the place of Chinese in this colony, and at a cheaper rate too. Of course, if a scheme for the introduction of Indians were attempted, reliable agents would be appointed for the purpose of inspecting the immigrants and securing an agent had or different character. To large establishments here the saving would be very considerable, as a comparison between the rates ruling in the two countries clearly shows, and the Indian does not require many strong inducements to leave his country either.

Had the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company been manned by Indian labour it would not have been closed for a day, and likewise many of the big industries of the island not in a position to pay the enhanced rate of wage demanded by coolies they would be in a position to face with ruin, certain and comparatively speedy. I do not for a moment advocate a wholesale expulsion of the Chinese, but I contend that the present is an opportunity which should be availed of for the purpose of showing that we can be independent of them—as laborers, anyhow. And such such a lesson has been solemnly warned, all those who have hitherto been at the mercy of the Mongolian know only too well.

## AN EMPLOYER.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894.  
P.S.—Since writing the above I learn that the manager of one of our large hotels is now considering the advisability of telegraphing to India for a batch of servants owing to the difficulties in meeting with securing proper service from his Chinese "boys."

## SWATOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, June 19th.  
The steamship *Sithan* arrived here on Saturday morning from your port, and on being boarded by Dr. Layng three cases of plague were discovered. One of the patients died on board the vessel, while the other two were removed to the Plague Hospital, just below the Round Fort. To-day it is reported that they have also joined the Great Majority. As the *Sithan* was detained here for forty-eight hours on account of these cases, it looks as though steamship owners will be forced to increase their rates of passage-money or altogether give up carrying Chinese passengers as long as this disease lasts. It is too expensive a luxury to be appreciated now.

The *Bun Hui* liner *Chang-chew* came into port yesterday from Amoy with a thousand coolies on board for Singapore, but learning on arrival that the coolies would not be allowed to land in Singapore a "Number One" was taken on board and the vessel ordered back to Amoy to discharge her living freight. The existence of the new Singapore Health Regulations appears not to have been known. Upon making inquiries on board the *Douglas* Co's steamer *Namoa* this morning, we learned that the *Chang-chew* was sighted by the former vessel coming round the Cape of Good Hope bound south with all her passengers, and would seem that permission to land them must

have been obtained by telegram from the Singapore authorities.

The carpenter of the steamship *Erva*, while lying in harbour here, met last night with what may prove a fatal accident. He was adjusting one of the hatches and jumped on it to make it fit tightly, when it canted and the poor fellow fell to the bottom of the hold, a distance of about 30 feet. He was severely injured and removed to the Hospital.

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 6th June.  
According to a proclamation just issued, signed by the An-Kwang magistrate, the use of kerosene oil by the natives in this port is strictly prohibited.

A military mandarin having been robbed of \$500, a reward of \$50 has been offered by him for information that may lead to the discovery of the thieves.

Four small banks in Foochow have been detected circulating spurious cash. The proprietors were arrested and the banks closed by order of the authorities.

A coolie, carrying tea from Paklum, opened the packages, took out some tea and refilled the space with mud. He was discovered by the owner of the tea and sent into the city for punishment.

We hear of a large snake, weighing approximately thirty catties, having been caught at a place called Woong-loo. It was brought down to Foochow for sale and purchased by a native for \$5, for his table.

Some benevolent mandarins in the city who have formed themselves into a small charitable society, have rented a house at which the poor may apply for rice free of charge, but no family is to receive more than 15 catties.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 6th instant, as per consignee's returns:—  
For London:.....1,866,308 lbs.  
Per Paklum:.....628,994 "

For Continent:.....321,301 "  
Per Paklum:.....61,414 "

For Hongkong:.....2,570 "  
Per Paklum:.....339,698 "

Last Friday afternoon about thirty persons, mostly children, were standing on a plank on a bridge over the city, known as Angel-bun, watching a dragon boat passing beneath. Unfortunately the plank slipped and all were precipitated into the water, and eight of them drowned. The same evening one of the dragon boats, passing under the small bridge, capsized, and two of the crew were drowned out of a total of thirty-two in the boat.

A few days ago a boat laden with a couple of hundred boxes of tea from the Ning-tak district, sailing in the flooded state of the river, to go to Foochow, was wrecked, and a steering course away from it was suspected of a desire to evade the tax and was quickly pounced upon by the *Likis* guard-boat. In spite of the owner's protestations the matter was reported to the Viceroy, who ordered the tea to be confiscated and the boat to be sawn in four pieces.—*Echo*.

## ICHANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Ichang, June 4th.  
An unusual quantity of rain has fallen here during the month of May, which has greatly interfered with trade between Chungking and this port.

The new Customs House and residence of the Commissioner of Customs are now completely finished, and will be occupied in a few days. These buildings are a great improvement to the so-called Settlement, and Mr. Jobst, of the Customs Service, who has superintended their building, deserves great credit for the trouble he has taken with them, which is appreciated by all concerned.

The American Mission Society have also commenced re-building their houses, which were almost burnt down to the ground in the riot three years ago. The architecture of these buildings will be understood, be magnificent.

Two Franciscan Sisters for the convent arrived lately, and have again commenced their invaluable services among native children.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* arrived on the 1st instant, and is going to remain for a week only. Everything here is very quiet at present. No bad rumours of any kind. River rising rapidly, and current swift.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, June 7th.  
The *Haiting* has been added to the list of steamers to off to convey troops to Korea. I am informed on good authority that twelve camps of soldiers are to go there, and that his Excellency Yeh, Commander-in-Chief, goes with them. This is supposed to be a secret, and only officials are supposed to know the destination of the troops. When any high official is asked he states that they are going to Korea.

It is rumoured amongst the Chinese here that Russia and Japan have agreed to act together in regard to Korea, and that troops from both nations are now in Korea. I hear from Peking that the Japanese are making enquiries why China is sending troops to Korea, contrary to the Treaty made here in 1885, and that China wants to know why the Japanese are sending troops there. I see nothing in this, and I think it is as to the troops being embarked, nor do I see anything in the Shanghai papers to hand about troops being sent from Russia and Japan. One thing I am sure of is that China has certainly sent troops to Korea, and I think that Korea's neighbours, Russia and Japan, have just as much right to send troops, if it is only a rebellion they are to put down.

It is also hinted to me that the leaders of the Jehol rebellion of 1891, that were reported in a memorial as all killed, have come to life again and are now in Korea, and that General Yeh is now told off to capture them in reality this time and to kill them in Korea.

It is with much regret that I have to report the death of Dr. F. C. Roberts, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), of the London Missionary Society. He succeeded Dr. Mackenzie in the hospital known as Li Hung-chang's Hospital. Dr. Mackenzie certainly gained for himself well-earned fame amongst both Chinese and Foreigners, but Dr. Roberts was even thought more of as far as his work amongst the Chinese was concerned. He took charge of the hospital in 1886, and it is through hard work that his health had been undermined, and an overwork had been the cause of his death at the early age of thirty-one. He was never very robust, and had been ailing lately, but was attacked with fever on Sunday. On Monday he was a little better, but he succumbed from exhaustion on Wednesday the 6th. The funeral took place at 6 p.m. the same day, and the service was conducted both in English and Chinese. All the Foreign residents were present, as well as about one hundred native Christians.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

Tientsin, June 6th.  
Troops and artillery are being sent from Shan-hai-kwan to suppress the rebels in Manchuria.

We regret to announce the death of Pao Kyehow, of the *Lamist Roman Catholic Mission*.

Notice has been given by the French Consul that junks are to be licensed in the French Concession from the 1st of July next.

On Friday, the 1st inst., a Chinaman, atempting to get on a train at Shan-hai-kwan while in motion, fell between the carriage and the platform, and was instantly killed.

Count Cassini, Minister of Rites at Peking, now absent, has been replaced by the Minister to Korea, M. Weber, who arrived in Tientsin yesterday.

On Sunday the steamer *Peking*, after crossing the bar, ran down a small native boat. The boatmen were picked up and subsequently transferred to the *Yung Ping*.

Some of the energetic residents of Tientsin, who do not find the weather hot enough, are trying to form a Cricket Club. We wish them every success, as a doubt exercise is good in summer, though much.

The crops on both sides of the Pitho from Tientsin to Taku, as far as can be seen from the bridge of a steamer, are in fine condition, and promise an abundant harvest. The grain crops will be ready for the sickle in a few days.

The band commenced its evening performance in the Victoria Park on Monday, when there was a good attendance. It will now play on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday evenings throughout the season, weather permitting.

On the *Chen-lung* tug coming down the Pitho on Saturday towing an empty grain junk, the latter took a sheer and swept by the side of the *Fai-lung*, smothering her bows, displacing her stanchions and doing other damage, but sustaining none herself.

General Yeh, in command of six battalions of troops from Taku, Peking and Luli, has gone to Tientsin to suppress the rebellion there, which is said to be caused by the resistance of the popular party to the introduction of Western ideas. The dispatch of Chinese troops to Korea being contrary to the terms of the treaty between Japan and China, it is to be presumed that Japan is desirous of seeing the dominant power in Korea supported, and the rebellion put down.

The C. M. S. N. Co's steamer *Tosman*, *Hutan* and *Haiting*, do not go up river in the trip but discharge their cargo at Tientsin so as to have as quick a despatch as possible. It is rumoured (there is no evidence to keep the matter quiet) that they are to be employed in carrying troops, warlike stores, &c., over to Korea in connection with the revolt now in progress in the Southern provinces of the "Hernut Kingdom." The *Tosman*, lying alongside the coaling wharf, is at present engaged in shipping, or more correctly, trying to ship, cavalry ponies. The horse-boys (save the mark!) in which the ponies are confined are ridiculously weak in construction, and material, and the sight of them suggests the idea of lively scenes to come on board the *Tosman*.

A new shaft has been sunk at the Tongshan Coal Mine, about 23 miles south-west of the old shaft, to a depth of about 54 feet through quicksand. It will probably be sunk to a depth of 600 feet. The object of this work is to enable the Company to increase its output of coal, now averaging about 2,500 tons a day, nearly half of which is steam and gas coal of good quality from No. 1 seam, and the rest very good household coal.

As well as enabling the Company to increase its output by about a fourth, it will be useful for packing the seams from which the coal has been extracted. The work has so far been carried on without accident, under difficult circumstances, by the company's mining engineer Mr. Peterson, in consultation with Mr. Kinder, C.E., the Company's consulting engineer, and as it has now reached solid ground the work will probably be carried on rapidly to completion.

At Lint, about 30 miles north-east of Tongshan, two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 600 feet and 500 feet respectively, under the charge of Mr. Kwong, assisted by Mr. Pringle. An output could be made of about 600 tons daily, but as the coal is inferior to that at No. 1 seam of the older pits, this mine is not worked to its full capacity.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
19th June, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

Station	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Ningpo	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Shanghai	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Foochow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	

20th June, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

Station	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Ningpo	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Shanghai	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Foochow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	

21st June, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

Station	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Ningpo	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Shanghai	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Foochow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	

Hongkong Observatory, 20th June, 1894.

**HONGKONG REGISTER.**

Station	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Ningpo	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Shanghai	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Foochow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	

Hongkong Observatory, 20th June, 1894.

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

Station	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Ningpo	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Shanghai	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Foochow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Amoy	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	
Swatow	SE	81	30.0	85	100	1	

## Intimations.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

## THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)  
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,  
FRESH BUTTER,  
CREAM,  
CREAM CHEESE AND  
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.  
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.  
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—  
J. KENNEDY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
GARDEN ROAD,  
[622]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

## Co-day's

## Addertissements.

## PROGRAMME



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
**BANKS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 percent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00  
 paid up—\$24 buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'  
 shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—  
 nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—  
 Founders' shares, 14 buyers.

**CHINESE LOANS.**  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent.  
 premium.  
**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per  
 share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per  
 share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tia. 170 per share,  
 sales and sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$142 per  
 share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 15  
 per share.  
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$124 per share,  
 sellers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$177 per  
 share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$793 per share,  
 buyers.  
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$13 per  
 share, buyers.

**SHIPPING.**  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
 \$24 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65,  
 sales and buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited  
 —\$33, buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sales and  
 buyers.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—  
 \$6 per share, nominal.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—  
 \$1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERIES.**  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160  
 per share, sellers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48,  
 buyers.

**MINING.**  
 Punjion Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$64 per share,  
 sales and buyers.  
 Punjion Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per  
 share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.50 per  
 share, sellers.  
 The New Hainan Gold Mining Co., Limited—  
 \$1.00 per share, sellers.  
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin  
 —\$3 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—  
 \$5.60, sellers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85  
 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share,  
 buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
 Company—\$33 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share,  
 sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$114 per share,  
 sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
 —\$50.  
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per  
 share, sellers.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
 \$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
 \$83, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25  
 per share, sellers.  
 Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14  
 per share, sellers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and  
 sellers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per  
 share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share,  
 sales and buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
 Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share,  
 buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sales  
 and buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited  
 —\$40 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—  
 \$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$63, sales and  
 buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—  
 \$4.75, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—  
 \$35 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,  
 Limited—\$65, buyers.  
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share,  
 sellers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On London—Bank, T. T. .... 2/1  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/1  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1

On Paris—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.62  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.69

On India—  
 T. T. .... 102  
 On Demand ..... 102  
 On Shanghai—  
 Bank, T. T. .... 73  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74  
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ..... 90.35  
 Silver (per oz.) ..... 284

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
 Mr. A. Andison.  
 Pro. T. Aoyama.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayle.  
 Mr. P. C. Birch.  
 Dr. J. P. Bodkin.  
 Mr. H. W. Brockbank.  
 Dr. V. D. Brown.  
 Mr. E. Davies.  
 Mr. Sam Davis.  
 Mr. E. H. Desick.  
 Mr. A. Dietrich.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff.  
 Mr. W. F. Ellis.  
 Mr. G. Fastick.  
 Mr. G. Fenwick.  
 Mr. D. Galvão.

Dr. T. Ishigami.  
 Mr. J. Klinghorn.  
 Rev. K. Kioshida.  
 Pro. L. Kitasato.  
 Mr. G. W. Lake.  
 Mr. R. Lyall.  
 Baron and Baroness  
 Mr. J. McElin.  
 Mr. J. R. Moss.  
 Mr. J. Mitchell.  
 Dr. W. Miyamoto.  
 Mr. W. H. Nipper.  
 Dr. Y. Okada.  
 Mr. F. Z. Shean.

Mr. A. Andison.  
 Pro. T. Aoyama.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayle.  
 Mr. P. C. Birch.  
 Dr. J. P. Bodkin.  
 Mr. H. W. Brockbank.  
 Dr. V. D. Brown.  
 Mr. E. Davies.  
 Mr. Sam Davis.  
 Mr. E. H. Desick.  
 Mr. A. Dietrich.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff.  
 Mr. W. F. Ellis.  
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Dr. T. Ishigami.  
 Mr. J. Klinghorn.  
 Rev. K. Kioshida.  
 Pro. L. Kitasato.  
 Mr. G. W. Lake.  
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 Mr. W. H. Nipper.  
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 Mr. F. Z. Shean.

Mr. A. Andison.  
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 Rev. S. A. Bayle.  
 Mr. P. C. Birch.  
 Dr. J. P. Bodkin.  
 Mr. H. W. Brockbank.  
 Dr. V. D. Brown.  
 Mr. E. Davies.  
 Mr. Sam Davis.  
 Mr. E. H. Desick.  
 Mr. A. Dietrich.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff.  
 Mr. W. F. Ellis.  
 Mr. G. Fastick.  
 Mr. G. Fenwick.  
 Mr. D. Galvão.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. Bruce.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Chapman.  
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.  
 Mr. Delbanco.  
 Mr. J. Dowling.  
 Mr. F. East.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes.  
 Mr. Jones.  
 Mr. MacLean.  
 Mr. Medhurst.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Moore.  
 Mr. I. Rankin.  
 Mr. J. Dipple.  
 Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.  
 Mr. and Mrs. John An-  
 drew and child.  
 Mr. W. Parfitt.  
 Mrs. Perkins.  
 Mrs. Robinson and  
 children.  
 Mr. Shadgett.  
 Mr. F. H. Slaghek.  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.  
 Mr. Smith and family.  
 Mr. Stokes.  
 Mr. G. L. Tomlin.  
 Lieut. Welman.  
 Capt. & Mrs. Welman.  
 Mr. J. G. Wright.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Calcutta*, with the outward French mail, left  
 Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be  
 expected here on the 27th.

**THE AMERICAN MAILS.**  
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with  
 mails, &c., from San Francisco, Honolulu, and  
 left Yokohama on the 19th instant, and may be  
 expected here on the 24th.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,  
 with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port  
 via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer  
*Empress of India* from Vancouver on the 19th  
 instant, left Yokohama on the 20th for Kobe,  
 Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The Indo-China steamer *Kutang*, from  
 Calcutta, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and  
 may be expected here on the 26th.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.**  
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer  
*Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C., on the 13th instant  
 for Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Union' line steamer *Smaltia* left Singa-  
 pore on the 14th instant, and may be expected  
 here on the 21st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer  
*Bombarda* left Bombay on the 18th instant, and  
 may be expected here on the 26th.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*  
 left Bombay on the 13th instant, and may be  
 expected here on the 21st proximo.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 L. V. R. MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuer-  
 mann, 20th June—Wuhu 15th June,  
 Rice, Siemens & Co.  
 FRIGATA, German steamer, 1,300, T. Ostermann,  
 19th June—Kobe 13th June, General—  
 Siemens & Co.  
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris,  
 20th June—Fochow 17th June, Amoy  
 18th, and Swatow 19th, General—D.  
 L. & Co.

HANCOCK, British steamer, 990, C. Derby,  
 20th June—Wuhu 15th June, and Chinkiang  
 13th, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Manyoshi Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kobe.  
*Agata*, German steamer, for Yokohama.  
*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, for  
 Amoy, Yokohama, and San Francisco.  
*Arlie*, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
*Strathclyde*, British steamer, for Kobe.  
*Rio*, German steamer, for Amoy.  
*Pemplot*, German steamer, for Takow.  
*Fokien*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Atwina*, German steamer, for Fohow.  
*Tatler*, German steamer, for Newchwang.  
*A. G. Robes*, American ship, for Kobe.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 June 19, *Esmeralda*, British str., for Manila.  
 June 19, *Syrra*, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.  
 June 20, *Manyoshi Maru*, Japanese str., for  
 Kobe.  
 June 20, *Hongkong* French str., for Hoihow.  
 June 20, *Taiyuan*, British str., for Shanghai.  
 June 20, *Amoy*, German str., for Newchwang.  
 June 20, *Ly-de-moon*, German str., for Canton.  
 June 20, *Prophelia*, British str., for Saigon.  
 June 20, *Pemplot*, German steamer, for Takow.  
 June 20, *Agata*, German str., for Yokohama.  
 June 20, *Tatler*, German str., for Newchwang.  
 June 20, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, American str.,  
 for Amoy, Yokohama, and San Francisco.  
 June 20, *Rio*, German steamer, for Amoy.  
 June 20, *Taiyuan*, British str., for Shanghai.

**PARSENGERS-ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Namoa*, from Fochow &c.—33 Chinese.  
 Per *Hongkong*, from Wuhu, &c.—3 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong  
 for Yokohama—Mrs. M. Tenny, Captain Tonn,  
 Messrs. A. Kuhn and J. H. Donnerberg, For  
 San Francisco—Mr. A. R. Marty, For Lon-  
 don—Messrs. W. J. Bonnin and C. S. Coning-  
 ham.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Hongkong* reports  
 that she left Wuhu on the 12th instant, and  
 Chinkiang on the 13th, and had light variable  
 winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that  
 she left Fochow on the 17th instant, Amoy on  
 the 18th, and Swatow on the 19th. From  
 Fochow, Amoy, and Swatow to port had  
 light variable winds with moderate north-  
 east swell and fine clear weather throughout.  
 In Fochow the steamship *Recorder*. In Amoy  
 the steamships *Casi*, *Pekin*, *Amigo*, and  
*Diamond*. In Swatow the steamships *Loksang*,  
*Venchow*, and *Chefoo*.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE—**  
 For Fochow—Per *Arlie* to-morrow, the 21st  
 instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, India, &c., via Bombay—Per  
*Sutlej* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per  
*Fokien* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30  
 A.M.  
 For Shanghai—Per *Glenishte* to-morrow, the  
 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

## Shipping in Hongkong.

**STRAMERS.**  
 AGNES, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens.  
 AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 15th  
 June—Sydney 22nd May, Newcastle 23rd,  
 Brisbane 25th, Townsville 28th, Cooktown  
 29th, Thursday Island 1st June, Port Dar-  
 win 4th, and Dilly (Timor) 7th, General—  
 Gibbs, Livingston & Co.  
 ALWING, German steamer, 400, J. Peterson,  
 19th June—Pakhal and Hoihow 16th June,  
 General—Wilder & Co.  
 BUCKFALON, British steamer, 1,194, J. M. Hay,  
 18th June—Nagasaki 9th June, Canton—  
 Geo. R. Stevens.

**Thin Children Grow Fat**  
 On Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

**Scott's Emulsion**  
 of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—it is easily digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use!

*Almost as palatable as milk.*  
 Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—CHAN A FOOK, at Watson & Co., Hongkong.

**FOR SALE.**  
 JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.  
 JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
 JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
 JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-  
 signed.  
 MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
 2, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894.

**NOTICE.**  
 JEVES'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 JEVES'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

The Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
 St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, 1893.  
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1894.

**THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.**

## HONGKONG-STEAMERS.

(Continued)  
 CANTON, British steamer, 2,044, C. L. W. Field,  
 18th June—London via Bombay 3rd May.  
 General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 DEUTERON, German steamer, 1,195, W. A. Dine,  
 16th June—Bangkok 9th June, General—  
 Siemens & Co.  
 EMERALDA, British steamer, 966, J. C. Gerard,  
 16th June—Manila 13th June, General—  
 Shewan & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stoppel—  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.  
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 19th  
 June—Tamsui 14th June, Amoy 16th, and  
 Swatow 18th, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
 FRIS, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 19th  
 June—Pakhal 10th June, and Hoihow 11th,  
 General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 GLENHILL, British steamer, 2,245, R. D. Jones,  
 18th June—London 5th May, and Singa-  
 pore 13th June, General—Jardine,  
 Matheson & Co.  
 HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galetti,  
 9th May—Haiphong 7th May, General—  
 Messageries Maritimes.  
 HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn,  
 19th May—Salon 25th May, Rice—  
 Weller & Co.  
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, E. Piper, 19th  
 June—Sourabaya 9th June, Sugar—Wilder  
 & Co.  
 NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55,  
 Anselm, 11th June—Sandakan 26th May.  
 PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer,  
 112, J. A. Morris, 19th June—Bangkok  
 12th June, and Koh-al-chang 13th, General—  
 Yuen Fat Hong.  
 PRATA, 130, Captain MacIsaac—Hongkong  
 Government Tender.  
 STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,588, Cornack,  
 13th June—Meji 7th June, Coal—Doddwell,  
 Carilli & Co.  
 SUTLEY, British steamer, 2,103, W. D. G.  
 Worcester, R.N.R., 18th June—Shanghai  
 16th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S.  
 N. Co.  
 VIKING, British steamer, 1,876, C. H. S. Toppie,  
 R.N.R., 18th June—Yokohama 9th June,  
 Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 A. G. ROBES, American ship, 2,342, D. H. Rivers,  
 18th May—New York 10th Jan., Kerosene  
 Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CALLE CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake,  
 19th June—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th  
 May, General—  
 EDWARD MAY, American bark, 790, C. C.  
 McClure, 28th April—New York 3rd Nov.,  
 Kerosene Oil—Shewan & Co.  
 FOHONG SUY, Hawaiian bark, 898, D. Mahony,  
 18th June—New York 13th March, Kerosene  
 Oil—Shewan & Co.  
 KITSVA, British ship, 2,149, Smith, 9th June—  
 New York 8th December, Kerosene Oil—  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LE SCHEP, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S.  
 Kendall, 19th May—New York 1st January,  
 Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
 MAIDEN CRY, British bark, 1,107, S. Mont-  
 gomery, 30th May—Cardiff 5th December,  
 Coal—British Government.  
 SKIRK, British ship, 1,646, J. Sierod, 9th  
 June—New York 8th February, Kerosene  
 Oil—Shewan & Co.  
 SKEKKE, American bark, 597, R. G. Water-  
 house, 1st June—Singapore 15th May,  
 Timber—Maiter.  
 SHARPSHOOTER, British bark, 489, T. T. Watt,  
 21st May—Freemantle, W.A., 9th March,  
 Saddlewood—Order.  
 TACOMA, American ship, 1,673, Gaffey, 9th June—  
 New York 3rd February, Cases Oil—  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Intimations.**  
**LEVY HERMANOS.**  
 JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,  
 CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.  
 Sole Agents for PATHE FRERES & Co.,  
 Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and  
 Optical Instruments.  
 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 Opposite the Telegraph Office.  
 771

**DENTISTRY.**  
**D. R. SAKATA** (from Japan).  
 Mr. SUI SANG.  
 DENTAL SURGEON.  
 51, Queen's Road Central.  
 First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.  
 Consultation Free.  
 Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [451]

**SIEN TING.**  
 SURGEON DENTIST.  
 No. 10, VAGULAR STREET.  
 TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
 Consultation free.  
 Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [401]

**DENTISTRY.**  
**FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP**  
 AND  
 MODERATE FEES.  
**M. R. YONG TAI-FONG,**  
 Surgeon Dentist,  
 (Formerly assisted by Dr. ROBERTS),  
 HAS REMOVED  
 TO  
 THE BANK BUILDINGS,  
 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).  
 CONSULTATION FREE.  
 Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [157]

**Thin Children Grow Fat**  
 On Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

**Scott's Emulsion**  
 of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—it is easily digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use!

*Almost as palatable as milk.*  
 Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—CHAN A FOOK, at Watson & Co., Hongkong.

**FOR SALE.**  
 JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.  
 JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
 JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
 JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-  
 signed.  
 MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
 2, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894.

**NOTICE.**  
 JEVES'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 JEVES'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

The Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
 St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, 1893.  
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1894.

**THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.**

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
 THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
*EMPRESS OF INDIA*...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th July.  
*EMPRESS OF JAPAN*...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 25th July.  
*EMPRESS OF CHINA*...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco, Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 6 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace the PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 13th June, 1894. D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street. [3]

**OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

**THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.**  
 VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
*Gaelic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 P.M.  
*Belge* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama & Honolulu)..... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.  
*Oceanic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.

**THE U.S. MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
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